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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/863,060	05/22/2001	William Gross	IDEALAB.012A	7383
20995	7590	08/16/2004	EXAMINER	
KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP 2040 MAIN STREET FOURTEENTH FLOOR IRVINE, CA 92614			PATEL, ASHOKKUMAR B	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2154	

DATE MAILED: 08/16/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/863,060	GROSS ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Ashok B. Patel	2154	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 May 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |
|--|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)    4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)                                     |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>12/18/01</u>  |
| 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  |
| 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____   |

### DETAILED ACTION

1. Application Number 09/863, 060 was filed on 05/22/2000. Claims 1-35 are subject to examination.

#### *Specification*

2. Claim 22 is objected to because of the following informalities: The claim seems to miss the word "top" before "level domain (TLD)". Appropriate correction is required.

#### **Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102**

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 6, 9-12, 28, 30, 31 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ranalli et al. (hereinafter Ranalli) (US 6, 539, 077)

#### **Referring to claim 6,**

The reference teaches a system for accessing network resources using resource addresses in a networked environment which requires the resource addresses to have a top-level domain (TLD) name compliant with a first standard, the system comprising:

a first instruction configured to determine whether a first RFC 1035 compliant address(Abstract, "telephone numbers), has a non-standard TLD belonging to a first set of non-standard TLD names(col.13, lines 27-28, "2.1.2.1.5.5.5.0.0.8.1.tel");

a second instruction configured to append an extension, including at least a standard TLD, to the first RFC 1035 compliant address at least partly in response to the first instruction determining that the first address has a non-standard TLD belonging to the first set of non-standard TLD names; and

a third instruction configured to provide the first address with the appended standard TLD to a service that will convert the first address with the appended standard TLD into an IP address. (col.13, lines 17-30, the reference teaches how to use the non-ICANN compliant top level domain by first petitioning ICANN to adopt ".tel" as an additional generic top level domain, or alternatively, it teaches that it's DS's (directory services) DNS component, that is ".tel", be implemented by using a sub-domain within one of the existing generic ICANN compliant TLDs without an approval by ICANN. The reference also teaches that the invention has an ability to dynamically append the generic top level domain identifier to the request., line 26-27. Thus, the reference teaches the method to create a non-ICANN compliant TLD ".tel" be appended by any of the ICANN compliant TLDs to resolve the IP address).

**Referring to claim 9,**

The reference teaches the system as defined in claim 6, further comprising a fourth instruction configured to provide data corresponding to the first address with the appended standard TLD to a proxy server, so that the proxy server will provide the data corresponding to the first address with the appended standard TLD to a domain name system server for resolution. (col.13, lines 13-16).

**Referring to claims 10, 11 and 12,**

The system as defined in claim 6, wherein the first instruction and the second instruction are included in a program embedded in a web page, and The system as defined in claim 6, wherein the first instruction and the second instruction are included in a program downloadable from a web page, and The system as defined in claim 6, wherein the first instruction and the second instruction are included in a program stored on machine readable storage media. (the reference teaches the first instruction in col.13, lines 27-28, "2.1.2.1.5.5.5.0.0.8.1.tel", and second and third instructions in col.13, lines 17-30, the reference teaches how to use the non-ICANN compliant top level domain by first petitioning ICANN to adopt ".tel" as an additional generic top level domain, or alternatively, it teaches that it's DS's (directory services) DNS component, that is ".tel", be implemented by using a sub-domain within one of the existing generic ICANN compliant TLDs without an approval by ICANN. The reference also teaches that the invention has an ability to dynamically append the generic top level domain identifier to the request., line 26-27. Thus, the reference teaches the method to create a non-ICANN compliant TLD ".tel" be appended by any of the ICANN compliant TLDs to resolve the IP address., col.16, lines 24-55 )

**Referring to claim 28,**

The reference teaches system for processing an email address having a non-ICANN compliant level domain (TLD) name, the method comprising:

a first instruction configured to determine whether a first email address for an email being dispatched by a sender contains a non-ICANN compliant TLD name, wherein the first email address is associated with an intended email recipient; a second instruction

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configured to form a second email address by appending an extension including at least an ICANN compliant TLD name to the first email address at least partly in response to a determination by the first instruction that the first email address contains a non-ICANN compliant TLD name; and a third instruction configured to provide the second email address so that the second email address can be submitted to a domain name system server (DNS server) via a server system to thereby locate a corresponding IP address. (col.3, lines 5-25, (col.13, lines 27-28, "2.1.2.1.5.5.5.0.0.8.1.tel", (col.13, lines 17-30, the reference teaches how to use the non-ICANN compliant top level domain by first petitioning ICANN to adopt ".tel" as an additional generic top level domain, or alternatively, it teaches that it's DS's (directory services) DNS component, that is ".tel", be implemented by using a sub-domain within one of the existing generic ICANN compliant TLDs without an approval by ICANN. The reference also teaches that the invention has an ability to dynamically append the generic top level domain identifier to the request., line 26-27. Thus, the reference teaches the method to create a non-ICANN compliant TLD ".tel" be appended by any of the ICANN compliant TLDs to resolve the IP address. The reference also teaches in col.13, lines 1-10, and line 11, www.icann.org for verifying the ICANN compliant TLDs.)

**Referring to claim 30,**

The reference teaches system as defined in claim 28, further comprising a fourth instruction configured to remove the appended extension. (col.2, lines 44-54, the recipient is presented with the information by their internet address).

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**Referring to claim 31,**

The reference teaches a system for processing an email address having a non-ICANN compliant top-level domain (TLD) name (col.13, lines 13-16), the system comprising: a first instruction configured to determine whether a first email address for a first received email contains a predetermined domain; and a second instruction configured to form a second email address by removing for display the predetermined domain. (col.2, lines 44-54, the recipient is presented with the information by their internet address by the DS).

**Referring to claim 33,**

The reference teaches the system as defined in claim 28, further comprising a third instruction configured to display the second email address to a user. (col.2, lines 44-54, the recipient is presented with the information by their internet address by the DS.).

**Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103**

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.



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6. Claims 1-5, 7, 8 13-27, 29, 32, 34 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ranalli et al. (hereinafter Ranalli) (US 6, 539, 077) in view of Tout et al. (hereinafter Taut) (US 6, 182, 148).

**Referring to claim 1,**

The reference Ranalli teaches a method of accessing network resources using an Internet address having a non-ICANN compliant top-level domain (TLD) name, the method comprising:

receiving from a user's client terminal data corresponding to a first Internet address utilizing only RFC 1035 compliant characters (Abstract, "telephone numbers), the first Internet address including a non-ICANN compliant TLD (col.13, lines 27-28, "2.1.2.1.5.5.5.0.0.8.1.tel"), at a user's Internet Service Provider's (ISP) domain name system server (DNS server);

receiving at the user's client terminal a negative response from the ISP DNS server in response to receiving the data corresponding to the first Internet address;(col.12, lines 58-67 and col.13, Table and lines 11-13, thus since the above indicated first internet address "2.1.2.1.5.5.5.0.0.8.1.tel" including top level domain .tel will produce the negative result which is also well known in the art.)

receiving the first Internet address at an address converter system executing on the user's client terminal, wherein the address converter system appends an extension, including at least an ICANN compliant TLD, to the first Internet address, thereby creating a second Internet address; submitting the second address to the ISP DNS server to locate a corresponding IP (Internet Protocol) address;

providing the corresponding IP address to a user browser; and  
connecting the user browser to a system corresponding to the IP address.

(col.13, lines 17-30, the reference teaches how to use the non-ICANN compliant top level domain by first petitioning ICANN to adopt “.tel” as an additional generic top level domain, or alternatively, it teaches that it’s DS’s (directory services) DNS component, that is “.tel”, be implemented by using a sub-domain within one of the existing generic ICANN compliant TLDs without an approval by ICANN. The reference also teaches that the invention has an ability to dynamically append the generic top level domain identifier to the request., line 26-27. Thus, the reference teaches the method to create a non-ICANN compliant TLD “.tel” be appended by any of the ICANN compliant TLDs to resolve the IP address). The reference Ranalli fails to explicitly teach to receiving the first Internet address at an address converter system executing on the user’s client terminal. The reference Tout teaches to receiving the first Internet address at an address converter system executing on the user’s client terminal. (Fig.1, element 50). Additionally, the reference also teaches the ability to append redirector information which functions like a TLD.(col.7, lines 50-56). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify Ranalli by installing the Tout’s transformation logic on the user’s client terminal such that the internet address utilizing only FRC 1035 compliant characters such as Ranalli’s telephone numbers can be intercepted and appended with “tel.com”, for example, which is sub-domain within one of the existing generic TLDs, and be sent for accessing the

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DS of Ranalli. This will eliminate the current problems faced by the communication system as explained by Ranalli in col.2, lines 15-20.

**Referring to claim 2,**

Keeping in mind the teachings of the reference Ranalli as stated above, the reference teaches receiving the first Internet address using an application program interface (col.5, lines 53-62). However, the reference fails to teach communicating the first Internet address from the application program interface to a first name space provider and a second name space provider. The reference Tout teaches the installation of an additional NSP (first name space provider) to function with the original NSP (second name space provider) in Winsock 2. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify Ranalli by installing the Tout's transformation logic on the user's client terminal such that the internet address utilizing only FRC 1035 compliant characters such as Ranalli's telephone numbers can be intercepted and appended with "tel.com", for example, which is sub-domain within one of the existing generic TLDs, and be sent for address resolution to both NSPs as suggested by Tout. This will eliminate the current problems faced by the communication system as explained by Ranalli in col.2, lines 15-20.

**Referring to claim 3,**

The reference Ranalli teaches the method as defined in claim 1, further comprising: communicating the first Internet address to a first name space provider; attempting to look up the first Internet address using the first name space provider, wherein the DNS server's negative response is received as a result of the lookup attempt; (col.12, lines

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58-67 and col.13, Table and lines 11-13, thus since the above indicated first internet address "2.1.2.1.5.5.5.0.0.8.1.tel" including top level domain .tel will produce the negative result which is also well known in the art.) The reference also teaches in col.11, lines 5-11, col.13, lines 13-30, the reference teaches how to use the non-ICANN compliant top level domain by first petitioning ICANN to adopt ".tel" as an additional generic top level domain, or alternatively, it teaches that it's DS's (directory services) DNS component, that is ".tel", be implemented by using a sub-domain within one of the existing generic ICANN compliant TLDs without an approval by ICANN. The reference also teaches that the invention has an ability to dynamically append the generic top level domain identifier to the request., line 26-27. Thus, the reference teaches the method to create a non-ICANN compliant TLD ".tel" be appended by any of the ICANN compliant TLDs to resolve the IP address. (communicating the first Internet address to a second name space provider, wherein the second name space provider performs the act of appending the ICANN compliant TLD to the first Internet address to create the second Internet address; transmitting a first response, indicating the second Internet address cannot be resolved, from the second name space provider; and communicating the second Internet address to the first name space provider, wherein the first name space provider performs the act of submitting the second address to the ISP DNS).

The reference Ranalli fails to teach communicating the first Internet address from the application program interface to a first name space provider and a second name space provider. The reference Tout teaches the installation of an additional NSP (first name space provider) to function with the original NSP (second name space provider) in

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Winsock 2. (col. 4, lines 31-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify Ranalli by installing the Tout's transformation logic on the user's client terminal such that the internet address utilizing only FRC 1035 compliant characters such as Ranalli's telephone numbers can be intercepted and appended with "tel.com", for example, which is sub-domain within one of the existing generic TLDs, and be sent for address resolution to both NSPs as suggested by Tout. This will eliminate the current problems faced by the communication system as explained by Ranalli in col.2, lines 15-20.

**Referring to claim 4,**

Keeping in mind the teachings of the reference Ranalli as stated above, although the reference teaches to append the non-ICANN compliant TLD which is a sub-domain of any of the generic TLDs, the reference fails to teach the method as defined in claim 1, wherein the address converter system includes a Layered Service Provider (LSP) configured to filter Internet addresses containing non-ICANN compliant TLDs. The reference Tout teaches LSP configured to filter internet addresses for transformation. (col.4, lines 31-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify Ranalli by installing the Tout's LSP configured to filter internet addresses for transformation on the user's client terminal such that the internet address utilizing only FRC 1035 compliant characters such as Ranalli's telephone numbers can be intercepted and appended with "tel.com", for example, which is sub-domain within one of the existing generic TLDs, and be sent

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for accessing the DS of Ranalli. This will eliminate the current problems faced by the communication system as explained by Ranalli in col.2, lines 15-20.

**Referring to claim 5,**

The reference Ranalli teaches the method as defined in claim 1, wherein ICANN compliant TLD names include .com, net, org, .gov, .edu, mil, .arpa, int, .biz, .info, name, .pro, .aero, museum, coop, and two lettered country codes. (col.13, lines 1-10, and line 11, www.icann.org for verifying the ICANN compliant TLDs).

**Referring to claims 7 and 8,**

Keeping in mind the teachings of the reference Ranalli as stated above, although the reference teaches using the second name space provider is used to resolve addresses having non-standard TLD names as stated above, the reference fails to teach communicating to first name space provider used to resolve address having standard TLD names and a second name space provider used to resolve addresses having non-standard TLD names. The reference Tout teaches the installation of an additional NSP which is a software layer (first name space provider) to function with the original NSP (second name space provider) in Winsock 2 (a windows socket layer that supports the first and second name space providers and interfaces a browser thereto). (col.4, lines 31-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify Ranalli by installing the Tout's transformation logic on the user's client terminal such that the internet address utilizing only FRC 1035 compliant characters such as Ranalli's telephone numbers can be intercepted and appended with "tel.com", for example, which is sub-domain within one of the existing

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generic TLDs, and be sent for address resolution to both NSPs as suggested by Tout.

This will eliminate the current problems faced by the communication system as explained by Ranalli in col.2, lines 15-20.

**Referring to claims 13 and 15,**

The reference Ranalli teaches a method of accessing network resources using an Internet address having a non-standard top-level domain (TLD), the method comprising: The reference Ranalli teaches in col.11, lines 5-11, col.13, lines 13-30, the reference teaches how to use the non-ICANN compliant top level domain by first petitioning ICANN to adopt ".tel" as an additional generic top level domain, or alternatively, it teaches that it's DS's (directory services) DNS component, that is ".tel", be implemented by using a sub-domain within one of the existing generic ICANN compliant TLDs without an approval by ICANN. The reference also teaches that the invention has an ability to dynamically append the generic top level domain identifier to the request., line 26-27. Thus, the reference teaches the method to create a non-ICANN compliant TLD ".tel" be appended by any of the ICANN compliant TLDs to resolve the IP address). (upon determining that the first Internet address's non-standard TLD is in the first set of non-standard TLDs, adding an extension, including at least a predetermined standard TLD, to the first Internet address to create a modified first Internet address; and providing data corresponding to the modified first Internet address to a proxy server, so that the proxy server can provide the modified first Internet address to a domain name system server.). Although the reference teaches to append the non-ICANN compliant TLD which is a sub-domain of any of the generic TLDs, the reference

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fails to teach providing to a client system a Layered Service Provider (LSP) configured to filter Internet addresses containing non-standard TLDs and to append a corresponding extension, including at least a standard TLD, thereto; and receiving at the LSP a first Internet address having a non-standard TLD, wherein the LSP determines that the first Internet address's non-standard TLD is in a first set of non-standard TLDs. The reference Tout teaches LSP configured to filter internet addresses for transformation. (col.4, lines 31-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify Ranalli by installing the Tout's LSP configured to filter configured to filter internet addresses for transformation on the user's client terminal such that the internet address utilizing only FRC 1035 compliant characters such as Ranalli's telephone numbers can be intercepted and appended with "tel.com", for example, which is sub-domain within one of the existing generic TLDs, and be sent for accessing the DS of Ranalli. This will eliminate the current problems faced by the communication system as explained by Ranalli in col.2, lines 15-20.

**Referring to claim 14,**

The reference Ranalli teaches method as defined in claim 13, further comprising updating the first set of non-standard TLDs. (col.13, lines 13-16, thereby, the reference teaches that any number of non-standard TLDs can be implemented by using sub-domain within one of the existing generic standard TLDs.)

**Referring to claim 16,**

The reference Ranalli teaches a method of processing email addresses in col. 7, lines



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24) having non-standard top-level domain names, and in col.13, lines 17-30, how to use the non-ICANN compliant top level domain by first petitioning ICANN to adopt ".tel" as an additional generic top level domain, or alternatively, it teaches that it's DS's (directory services) DNS component, that is ".tel", be implemented by using a sub-domain within one of the existing generic ICANN compliant TLDs without an approval by ICANN. The reference also teaches that the invention has an ability to dynamically append the generic top level domain identifier to the request., line 26-27. Thus, the reference teaches the method to create a non-ICANN compliant TLD ".tel" be appended by any of the ICANN compliant TLDs to resolve the IP address. The reference also teaches in col.13, lines 1-10, and in line 11, [www.icann.org](http://www.icann.org) for verifying the ICANN compliant TLDs. (submitting the modified recipient email address to the sender's SMTP server; contacting a DNS (domain name system) server to locate a corresponding IP address for an email server system associated with the modified recipient email address; returning the corresponding IP address to the sender's SMTP server; submitting the email to the email server system for delivery to the recipient using the corresponding IP address; and providing the email to the recipient.) The reference fails to teach using a Layered Service Provider (LSP) to intercept, on a sender's client system, email having a first recipient email address with a non-standard TLD adding, via the LSP, an extension, the extension including a standard TLD, to the recipient's first email address to generate a modified recipient email address. The reference tout teaches to receiving the first Internet address at an address converter system executing on the user's client terminal. (Fig.1, element 50). Additionally, the reference also

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teaches the ability to append redirector information which functions like a TLD.(col.7, lines 50-56). The reference Tout teaches LSP configured to filter internet addresses for transformation. (col.4, lines 31-67). (using a Layered Service Provider (LSP) to intercept, on a sender's client system, email having a first recipient email address with a non-standard TLD adding, via the LSP, an extension, the extension including a standard TLD, to the recipient's first email address to generate a modified recipient email address.) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify Ranalli by installing the Tout's LSP configured to filter configured to filter email addresses for transformation on the user's client terminal such that the internet address utilizing only FRC 1035 compliant characters can be intercepted and appended with "tel.com", for example, which is sub-domain within one of the existing generic TLDs, and be sent for accessing the DS of Ranalli. This will eliminate the current problems faced by the communication system as explained by Ranalli in col.2, lines 15-20.

**Referring to claims 17,**

The reference Ranalli teaches the method as defined in claim 16, wherein the act of submitting the email to the email server system for delivery to the recipient further comprises appending the email to an email file associated with the recipient. (col.3, lines 5-25, Appending the email is considered an inherent feature to sending the email.)

**Referring to claim 18,**

The reference teaches the method as defined in claim 16, wherein the email is provided to the recipient via an email client host on a client computer, (Fig.1, element 4).

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**Referring to claim 19,**

The reference teaches the method as defined in claim 16, wherein the email is provided to the recipient via a web-based email system.(Fig.3, element 10).

**Referring to claim 20,**

The reference teaches the method as defined in claim 16, wherein the email server system includes an SMTP server and a POP server. (col.3, line 8-25. Also, it is well known in the art that POP can be used with or without SMTP, depending upon the version of POP, to send messages.)

**Referring to claim 21,**

Keeping in mind the teachings of the reference Ranalli as stated above, the reference fails to teach wherein the LSP is installed on top of a default Transport Service Provider (TSP). The reference Tout teaches LSP is installed on the top of a default TSP. (Fig.1, element 50, col. 4, lines 31-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify Ranalli by installing the Tout's LSP on the top of a default TSP and configured to filter configured to filter internet addresses for transformation on the user's client terminal such that the internet address utilizing only FRC 1035 compliant characters can be intercepted and appended with "tel.com", for example, which is sub-domain within one of the existing generic TLDs, and be sent for accessing the DS of Ranalli. This will eliminate the current problems faced by the communication system as explained by Ranalli in col.2, lines 15-20.

**Referring to claim 22,**

The reference Ranalli teaches a method of processing email addresses (col.7, lines 24) having non-ICANN compliant level domain (TLD) names(col.13, lines 27-28, "2.1.2.1.5.5.5.0.0.8.1.tel") in col.13, lines 17-30, the reference teaches how to use the non-ICANN compliant top level domain by first petitioning ICANN to adopt ".tel" as an additional generic top level domain, or alternatively, it teaches that it's DS's (directory services) DNS component, that is ".tel", be implemented by using a sub-domain within one of the existing generic ICANN compliant TLDs without an approval by ICANN. The reference also teaches that the invention has an ability to dynamically append the generic top level domain identifier to the request., line 26-27. Thus, the reference teaches the method to create a non-ICANN compliant TLD ".tel" be appended by any of the ICANN compliant TLDs to resolve the IP address. The reference also teaches in col.13, lines 1-10, and in line 11, www.icann.org for verifying the ICANN compliant TLDs.) (appending at least an ICANN compliant TLD to the first email address at least partly in response to determining that the email address contains a non-ICANN compliant TLD name, thereby forming a second email address; submitting the second email address to a domain name system server (DNS server) via an SMTP server to locate an IP address corresponding to a server associated with the second email address; locating the IP address; and using the located IP address to transmit the email so that it can be accessed by the recipient.) The reference fails to teach determining on a sender's client system whether a first email address for an email being dispatched by the sender contains a non-ICANN compliant TLD name, wherein the first email address is associated with an intended email recipient. The reference Tout teaches to receiving

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the first Internet address at an address converter system executing on the user's client terminal. (Fig.1, element 50). Additionally, the reference also teaches the ability to append redirector information which functions like a TLD.(col.7, lines 50-56). The reference Tout teaches LSP configured to filter internet addresses for transformation. (col.4, lines 31-67). (determining on a sender's client system whether a first email address for an email being dispatched by the sender contains a non-ICANN compliant TLD name, wherein the first email address is associated with an intended email recipient.) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify Ranalli by installing the Tout's LSP configured to filter configured to filter email addresses for transformation on the user's client terminal such that the internet address utilizing only FRC 1035 compliant characters can be intercepted and appended with "tel.com", for example, which is sub-domain within one of the existing generic TLDs, and be sent for accessing the DS of Ranalli. This will eliminate the current problems faced by the communication system as explained by Ranalli in col.2, lines 15-20.

**Referring to claim 23,**

The reference Ranalli teaches the method as defined in claim 22, further comprising: receiving the email and the second email address on the recipient's client system; automatically removing at least the ICANN compliant TLD from the end of the second email address to recreate the first email address; and presenting the email in conjunction with the first email address to the recipient. (col.2, lines 23-39, col. 13, lines 13-30, The reference teaches that " the DS presents email as the address registered by

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the recipient".)

**Referring to claim 24,**

Keeping in mind the teachings of the reference Ranalli as stated above, although the reference teaches to append the non-ICANN compliant TLD which is a sub-domain of any of the generic TLDs, the reference fails to teach utilizing a Layered Service Provider (LSP) to filter email addresses containing non-ICANN compliant TLD names and to append at least corresponding ICANN compliant TLD names thereto. The reference Tout teaches LSP configured to filter internet addresses (email addresses) for transformation. (col.4, lines 31-67). Additionally, the reference also teaches the ability to append redirector information which functions like a TLD.(col.7, lines 50-56).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify Ranalli by installing the Tout's LSP configured to filter configured to filter internet addresses for transformation on the user's client terminal such that the internet address (email addresses) utilizing only FRC 1035 compliant characters such as Ranalli's telephone numbers can be intercepted and appended with "tel.com", for example, which is sub-domain within one of the existing generic TLDs, and be sent for accessing the DS of Ranalli. This will eliminate the current problems faced by the communication system as explained by Ranalli in col.2, lines 15-20.

**Referring to claim 25,**

The reference teaches the method as defined in claim 22, transmitting the email and data corresponding to the second email address to a proxy server associated with the sender's client system. (Fig.1, elements 4 and 10).

**Referring to claims 26 and 27,**

The reference teaches the method as defined in claim 22, wherein the mail server includes a Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) server, and method as defined in claim 22, wherein the server associated with the second email address includes an SMTP server and a Post Office Protocol (POP) server. (col.3, line 8-25, Also, it is well known in the art that POP can be used with or without SMTP, depending upon the version of POP, to send messages.)

**Referring to claim 29,**

Keeping in mind the teachings of the reference Ranalli as stated above, the reference fails to teach wherein the first instruction is included in a Layered Service Provider (LSP). The reference fails to teach using a Layered Service Provider (LSP). The reference Tout teaches LSP configured to filter internet addresses (first email address) for transformation. (col.4, lines 31-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify Ranalli by installing the Tout's LSP configured to filter configured to filter email addresses for transformation such that the internet address utilizing only RFC 1035 compliant characters can be intercepted and appended with "tel.com", for example, which is sub-domain within one of the existing generic TLDs be sent for accessing the DS of Ranalli. This will eliminate the current problems faced by the communication system as explained by Ranalli in col.2, lines 15-20.

**Referring to claim 32,**

Keeping in mind the teachings of the reference Ranalli as stated above, the reference

fails to teach wherein the first instruction is included in a Layered Service Provider (LSP). The reference Tout teaches LSP configured to filter internet addresses (first email address) for transformation. (col.4, lines 31-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify Ranalli by installing the Tout's LSP configured to filter configured to filter email addresses for transformation such that the internet address utilizing only RFC 1035 compliant characters can be intercepted and appended with "tel.com", for example, which is sub-domain within one of the existing generic TLDs be sent for accessing the DS of Ranalli. This will eliminate the current problems faced by the communication system as explained by Ranalli in col.2, lines 15-20.

**Referring to claim 34,**

Keeping in mind the teachings of reference Ranalli as stated above, the fails to teach wherein the domain had been appended by a sender client system. The reference Tout teaches to receiving the first Internet address at an address converter system executing on the user's client terminal. (Fig.1, element 50). Additionally, the reference also teaches the ability to append redirector information which functions like a TLD.(col.7, lines 50-56). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify Ranalli by installing the Tout's transformation logic on the user's client terminal such that the internet address utilizing only FRC 1035 compliant characters such as Ranalli's telephone numbers can be intercepted and appended with "tel.com", for example, which is sub-domain within one of the existing generic TLDs, and be sent for accessing the DS of Ranalli. This will



eliminate the current problems faced by the communication system as explained by Ranalli in col.2, lines 15-20.

**Referring to claim 35,**

The reference Ranalli teaches a method of accessing network resources, the method comprising: using a Layered Service Provider (LSP) to identify a first Internet address having a non-standard TLD, wherein the LSP determines that the first Internet address's non-standard TLD is in a first set of non-standard TLDs; and adding an extension, including at least a predetermined standard TLD, to the first Internet address to create a modified first Internet address.

The reference Ranalli teaches a method of accessing network resources in col.13, lines 17-30, the reference teaches how to use the non-ICANN compliant top level domain by first petitioning ICANN to adopt ".tel" as an additional generic top level domain, or alternatively, it teaches that it's DS's (directory services) DNS component, that is ".tel", be implemented by using a sub-domain within one of the existing generic ICANN compliant TLDs without an approval by ICANN. The reference also teaches that the invention has an ability to dynamically append the generic top level domain identifier to the request., line 26-27. Thus, the reference teaches the method to create a non-ICANN compliant TLD ".tel" be appended by any of the ICANN compliant TLDs to resolve the IP address. (and adding an extension, including at least a predetermined standard TLD, to the first Internet address to create a modified first Internet address.) The reference fails to teach using a Layered Service Provider (LSP) to identify a first Internet address having a non-standard TLD, wherein the LSP determines that the first

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Internet address's non-standard TLD is in a first set of non-standard TLDs. The reference Tout teaches LSP configured to filter internet addresses (first email address) for transformation. (col.4, lines 31-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify Ranalli by installing the Tout's LSP configured to filter configured to filter email addresses for transformation such that the internet address utilizing only RFC 1035 compliant characters can be intercepted and appended with "tel.com", for example, which is sub-domain within one of the existing generic TLDs, and be sent for accessing the DS of Ranalli. This will eliminate the current problems faced by the communication system as explained by Ranalli in col.2, lines 15-20.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ashok B. Patel whose telephone number is (703) 305-2655. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John A Follansbee can be reached on (703) 305-8498. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Abp

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